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Competitive Examination for Admission of Students to Sri Lanka Law College for Academic Year 2019 – September 2018

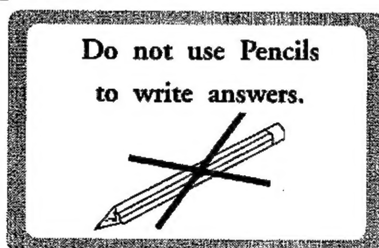
(01) Language Skills

Three hours

Instructions to candidates

Very Important

Do not use Pencils to write answers.



✻ ***Answer scripts where the numbers are not written clearly as indicated below will not be marked/evaluated.***

1 2 3 4

Write your Index Number here and on pages 3 and 5 in the spaces indicated.

....

Checked as correct

....

Invigilator's Initials

Important :

✻ *This paper consists of 38 questions on 10 pages.*

✻ *Answer **all questions on this paper** itself.*

✻ *Commence answering only after the Centre Supervisor's announcement.*

✻ ***Instructions given should be strictly followed in answering this paper and marks will not be awarded for answers not in accordance with these instructions.***

✻ *Even if you are not attempting the paper hand it over to the Supervisor.*

✻ *Write the answers clearly and legibly in **blue** or **black** ink only and **not in pencil.***

✻ *It is an offence to remove this paper from the examination hall or turn out photocopies of the same.*

✻ ***Answer scripts with illegible figures, illegible handwriting, those where erasing fluid has been used and written in pencil will not be marked / evaluated.***

For Examiner's use only

Page No.	Question Nos.	Marks awarded
2	1 – 13	
3	14 – 25	
4	26 – 35	
4 – 6	36	
6 – 8	37	
8 – 10	38	
Total		

Final Score

In figures	
In words	

Marking Examiner	
Checked by	

[*See page two.*

- In each of the questions from No. **1** to **3**, select the number of the **correctly** spelt word and write the **number** of the relevant choice **on the dotted line** provided against each question. *(03 marks)*

1. (1) illegale (2) legitimate (3) responcible (4) iresponsible (……)

2. (1) statute (2) decre (3) rulling (4) counsil (……)

3. (1) jugment (2) jugger (3) arbitrator (4) magistrait (……)

- In each of the questions from No. **4** to **6** rearrange the words in the alphabetical order, check with the answers given and write the appropriate **number** of the relevant choice **on the dotted line** provided against each question. *(03 marks)*

4. (*A*) benefit (*B*) building (*C*) believe (*D*) bilingual
(1) ***A, C, B, D*** (2) ***B, C, A, D*** (3) ***A, C, D, B*** (4) ***C, A, B, D*** (……)

5. (*A*) destroy (*B*) develop (*C*) darken (*D*) demand
(1) ***A, C, B, D*** (2) ***B, C, A, D*** (3) ***A, C, D, B*** (4) ***C, D, A, B*** (……)

6. (*A*) lawyer (*B*) lawful (*C*) legal (*D*) legitimate
(1) ***A, C, B, D*** (2) ***B, C, A, D*** (3) ***B, A, C, D*** (4) ***C, D, A, B*** (……)

- In each of the questions from No. **7** to **10** select the **correct** word and write the **number** of the relevant choice **on the dotted line** provided against each question. *(04 marks)*

7. (1) disproper (2) unproper (3) improper (4) nonproper (……)

8. (1) inaudible (2) unaudible (3) disaudible (4) ilaudible (……)

9. (1) inpolite (2) unpolite (3) dispolite (4) impolite (……)

10. (1) inventment (2) invention (3) inventness (4) invension (……)

- For the questions from No. **11** to **15** if the sentences given are incorrect, correct them and **write the complete sentence on the dotted line** provided, if the sentences are correct, **write the word 'correct'**. *(05 marks)*

11. A lawyer is someone who is an educated in the law.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………

12. He is very popular as outstanding cricketer in the world.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………

13. If the parents do not look after their children they would go astray.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………

[*See page three.*



14. My ambition is to be a good lawyer and serve our motherland.

....

....

15. All those who came to help in the shramadana campaign was given a warm welcome.

....

....

- For the questions from No. **16** to **20** select the word that **does not fit** into the group and write its **number on the dotted line** provided. *(05 marks)*

16. (1) marvellous (2) spectacular (3) stunning (4) bright (......)

17. (1) honest (2) truthful (3) pretend (4) candid (......)

18. (1) lawyer (2) magistrate (3) judge (4) arbiter (......)

19. (1) culprit (2) villain (3) offender (4) criminal (......)

20. (1) innocent (2) acquitted (3) blameless (4) guilty (......)

- For the questions from No. **21** to **25** select the most appropriate word or phrase for the idiom given **in bold type** from the options given below and write its **number on the dotted line** provided. *(05 marks)*

21. **Apple of the eye**
    (1) something very soft (2) the upper part of the eye
    (3) a tasty kind of apples (4) someone greatly cherished (......)

22. **A black sheep**
    (1) a rare kind of sheep (2) a very healthy sheep
    (3) a person strongly disapproved of the family (4) a wise person in the society (......)

23. **To build castles in the air**
    (1) to construct sky scrapers
    (2) to build places in the outer world
    (3) to conquer the world
    (4) to have plan or hopes that cannot be fulfilled (......)

24. **A far cry**
    (1) slowly but surely (2) completely different
    (3) coming from a distance (4) crying over something foolishly (......)

25. **A queer fish**
    (1) a wise person (2) a rich person
    (3) an eccentric person (4) a craft person (......)

[*See page four.*

- For questions from No. **26** to **30** **underline** the most appropriate word for each blank, from the list given within brackets. *(05 marks)*

Law is a set of rules decided by a particular state meant for the purpose of keeping the peace and security of society. Courts or police may enforce this system **(26)** .... (of / with / by / on) rules and punish people who break the laws, such as **(27)** .... (in / at / by / about) paying a fine, or other penalty including jail. **(28)** .... (On / In / Behind / After) ancient societies, laws were written by leaders, to set out rules **(29)** .... (in / on / from / into) how people can live, work and do business with each other. But many times in history when laws have been on a false basis to benefit few **(30)** .... (in / on / by / at) the expense of society, they have resulted in conflict.

- For questions from No. **31** to **35** find the **most appropriate** word form from the words given within brackets and write them **on the dotted lines** provided. *(05 marks)*

A legal code is a written code of laws that are enforced. This may deal with things like police, courts or punishments. A lawyer, jurist or attorney is a professional who **(31)** ....(study) and argues the rules of law. In the United States, there are two kinds of attorneys – "transactional" attorneys who write contracts and "litigators" who go to court. In the United Kingdom, these professionals **(32)** .... (call) solicitors and barristers respectively.

The *Rule of Law* **(33)** .... (be) the law which says that government can only legally use its power in a way the government and the people agree on. It limits the powers a government has, as agreed in a country's constitution. The *Rule of Law* **(34)** .... (prevent) dictatorship and protects the rights of the people. When leaders enforce the legal code honestly, even on themselves and their friends, this is an example of the rule of law **(35)** .... (be) followed. "The rule of Law", wrote the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle in 350 BC, "is better than the rule of any individual."

36. Read the following text and write **short** answers for the questions given below. *(03 × 5 = 15 marks)*

The fall of Anuradhapura marked the end of a chapter not only in the political history of Ceylon but also in the story of the science and technology. The last phases of the Anuradhapura period saw Ceylon through a process of general decline and degeneration, mostly visible in the unsettled political conditions–caused mainly by a series of unfortunate involvements in the bickering and rivalries of South Indian kingdoms in their struggle for a balance of power. If irrigation schemes and religious monuments are an index to the stability and progress of any particular period of Ceylon history, their conspicuous absence during the ninth and the tenth centuries should prove beyond doubt that all was not well with Ceylon during this most chaotic era.

[*See page five.*

Hostilities created by meddling in South Indian politics and the internal political decline resulting from the dissipation of national resources and energies in such ventures made Ceylon a natural prey to the expanding imperial power of the Cholas. Two or three centuries of very close contact with the South Indian Dravidian civilization should have led to a fair degree of cross–fertilization of ideas and skills, which could have left a mark on the scientific and technological development of Ceylon. We do observe the impact of Hinduism and Tamil on religion and language of the period immediately following the Chola occupation. It is significant that even in the reign of the proud defender of the country's independence, namely, Vijayabāhu I, an inscription was published in the Tamil language. So were the edicts of the successors of Vijayabāhu issued in Tamil, which according to Senerat Paranavitana was "considered at that time to be the hall–mark of progress."

But we do not see as much an impact in the realm of science and technology. There are two possible reasons for this apparent paradox. Firstly, it's understandable that the Cholas had an unstable, or rather precarious, existence in Ceylon, repelling the efforts of Sinhalas to regain their independence and therefore were not in a position to make a lasting contribution to the country's heritage of science and technology. Secondly, the South Indian civilization, though it had attained the zenith of its glory around this time, could contribute little to what Ceylon had, by itself, developed during the Anurādhapura period. 'This comment is particularly relevant to the skills which the Sinhalas had perfected in stone and metal work.' Specimens of Chola stone work in Ceylon, as seen at Shiva Devālaya No. 2 at Polonnaruwa, are infinitely less impressive than Buddhist edifices of Anurādhapura, even though it represents, as attested by Senerat Paranavitana, Chola architecture at its best. Similarly, the bronze statues of Hindu Gods and saints such as Shiva in the Cosmic Dance and Sundara Mūrti Svāmi, which were no doubt made in South India, do not display any technical skill, superior or comparable to the statue of Tārā.

The Chronicles speak only of the destruction and devastation caused by South Indian invasions and occupation. Sinhala technicians and artisans, devoid of royal patronage, had no opportunity to practise their professions. The interval between the era of activity of the Anurādhapura Period and the resumption of operations after the expulsion of Cholas was so long that one wonders how technological knowledge and skills were preserved and passed down to successive generations during the intervening period. Even though we have no direct evidence of any type, the ease with which the continuity of Anurādhapura traditions was ensured after a gap of several centuries points strongly to the existence of an efficient guild or caste organization among technicians and artisans , which promoted the training of apprentices and new craftsmen, thus guaranteeing the preservation of their specialities. The methods, they adopted for this purpose in the absence of on–the–job opportunities of the earlier era, if known today, will contribute to the development of technical education.

(i) What are the factors mentioned in the text to measure the political stability and the development of the country?

....

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[See page six.

(ii) Why **didn't** the impact of South India affect the development of Science and Technology?

....

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(iii) What local works of art are compared with Chola and South Indian works of art?

....

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(iv) What are the reasons that ensured the expertise of the technicians and artisans?

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(v) Give reasons why the technicians and artisans **couldn't** develop their professional skills.

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37. Read the following text and summarize it into **one third of its length** and **give a suitable title. Indicate the number of words** used at the end. *(20 marks)*

Portuguese, even in its corrupt form, is hardly spoken in Ceylon today, but it has left an indelible impression on the national languages. There are many Portuguese loan–words still in common daily use in both Sinhala and Tamil. Instead of the Portuguese learning the languages of the country, what really happened, therefore, as a result of close Portuguese contact with the Ceylonese, was that the Portuguese language came to be more widely spoken and in the process influenced the national languages themselves. It must be noted however, that at the same time some Sinhala and Tamil words were also absorbed into the local brand of Indo–Portuguese.

The early missionaries preached Christianity with the help of interpreters. The missionaries themselves were, no doubt, aware that this was a very unsatisfactory method. No one realized so much the utter inadequacy of instruction through interpreters as St. Francis Xavier when, in the course of his missionary peregrinations in the East (1542–1552 A.C.), he was confronted with the problem of having to communicate with people whose languages he did not know.

[*See page seven.*

Hence he insisted on the importance of missionaries knowing the languages well.

It was admittedly no easy matter for the missionaries to learn Oriental languages. The pioneer missionaries had to learn by the arduous direct method, there being no books as yet in European languages for the study of the languages of Asia. In fact, it was these missionaries themselves who initiated the work of producing grammars and dictionaries for the use of later missionaries and other scholars.

Apart from the absence of books, there were other difficulties the missionaries had to face, not the least of which was the great dissimilarity between these languages and their own. The local vocabulary was a formidable obstacle to the European. So was the pronunciation, as evidenced, for instance, by the manner in which proper names are spelt in Portuguese records of the period.

However, we notice that the missionaries did make an attempt to study the national languages. What moved them to do so was the desire to spread the Christian faith among the local population. Of the missionary orders in Ceylon at the time, the Jesuits showed the greatest interest in the study of Sinhala and Tamil. By reason of their training and their concern for education they were the most scholarly–minded of the missionaries.

[*See page eight.*

38. Select **one** of the following topics and write **an analytical essay** using about **300** words. *(30 marks)*

(i) The use of language and literature for ethnic co–existence

(ii) The establishment of private universities and the quality of education

(iii) The meeting of the leaders of North Korea and the United States and Future of Asia

(iv) Significance of law and ancient traditional conventions for preventing bribery and corruption

[*See page nine.*

[See page ten.

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Competitive Examination for Admission of Students to Sri Lanka Law College
for Academic Year 2019 – September 2018

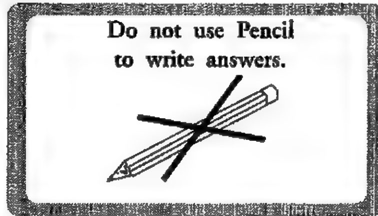
(02) General Knowledge and Intelligence

Two hours

Part I – General Knowledge

Instructions to candidates

Very Important :



✻ ***Answer scripts where the numbers are not written as indicated below will not be marked / evaluated.***

1 2 3 4

Write your Index Number here and on pages 3 in the space indicated.

....

Checked as correct

....

Invigilator's Initials

Important :

- ✻ *Subject No. (02) General Knowledge and Intelligence Paper consists of **two** parts as Part I – General Knowledge and Part II – Intelligence.*
- ✻ *The time allowed for **both parts** is **two hours.***
- ✻ *Part I – General Knowledge paper consists of **50** questions on **06** pages.*
- ✻ *Answer **all questions on this paper** itself.*
- ✻ *Commence answering only after the Centre Supervisor's announcement.*
- ✻ ***Instructions given should be strictly followed in answering this paper and marks will not be awarded for answers not in accordance with these instructions.***
- ✻ *Even if you are not attempting the paper hand it over to the Supervisor.*
- ✻ *Write the answers clearly and legibly in **blue** or **black** ink only and **not in pencil**.*
- ✻ *It is an offence to remove this paper from the examination hall or turn out photocopies of the same.*
- ✻ ***Answer scripts with illegible figures, illegible handwriting and those where erasing fluid has been used will not be marked / evaluated.***

For Examiner's use only

Page No.	Question Nos.	Marks Awarded
2	1 – 11	
3	12 – 21	
4	22 – 30	
5	31 – 43	
6	44 – 50	
Total		

Final Score

In figures	
In words	

Marking Examiner 1	
Marking Examiner 2	
EMF	
Chief Examiner	

[See page two

- For each of the question No. **1** to **30**, select the **correct** or the **most appropriate** or the **closest answer** and write the **number** of the relevant choice **on the dotted line** provided.

1. What is the area of Sri Lanka in square kilometres?
   (1) 65 610 (2) 66 360 (3) 67 630 (4) 68 410 (......)

2. What is the Unemployment Rate as a percentage against the Labour Force of Sri Lanka in 2017, according to the Annual Report of Central Bank of Sri Lanka for 2017?
   (1) 3.1% (2) 4.2% (3) 4.8% (4) 5.1% (......)

3. Which of the following can be a telephone number of a user in the United Kingdom?
   (1) +44 7404030651 (2) +91 7404030651
   (3) +33 7404030651 (4) +61 7404030651 (......)

4. According to the Annual Report of Central Bank of Sri Lanka for 2017, what is the gross death rate Sri Lanka for each thousand in 2017?
   (1) 16.5 (2) 14.1 (3) 8.5 (4) 6.5 (......)

5. In which geological era is the lime stone deposits have been formed in the North Western parts of Sri Lanka?
   (1) Pliocene Period (2) Pleistocene Period
   (3) Miocene Period (4) Oligocene Period (......)

6. The expenditure incurred on education in Sri Lanka in year 2017 as a percentage against its Gross Domestic Product, according to the Annual Report of Central Bank of Sri Lanka for 2017 is,
   (1) 1.2% (2) 1.9% (3) 3.5% (4) 6.2% (......)

7. Which chemical is activated to effect a toxic condition in the body when ginger is added with manioc?
   (1) Potassium (2) Arsenic
   (3) Cyanide (4) Magnesium (......)

8. In which country the recently concluded Asian Games were held?
   (1) India (2) Thailand
   (3) Indonesia (4) Philippines (......)

9. What is the country of origin of the sport of Taekwondo?
   (1) China (2) South Korea
   (3) Thailand (4) Japan (......)

10. What is the commodity **not** exported to Pakistan from Sri Lanka in year 2017 under the Free Trade Agreement signed between Sri Lanka and Pakistan, according to the Annual Report of Central Bank of Sri Lanka for 2017?
    (1) Tea (2) Betel leaves
    (3) Rubber products (4) Cloves (......)

11. What is correct when arranged in descending order of countries from which foreigners arrived to this country, according to the Annual Report of Central Bank of Sri Lanka for 2017?
    (1) India, United Kingdom, China, Germany
    (2) China, India, United Kingdom, Germany
    (3) China, United Kingdom, Germany, India
    (4) India, China, United Kingdom, Germany (......)

[*See page three*

12. Which of the following is considered to be an offence of 'Incest'?
    (1) sexual harassment to children.
    (2) abducting children with the objective of getting ransom.
    (3) Committing a sexual intercourse with grand–daughter by a grand–father of either party parent.
    (4) sexual intercourse with a woman with unsound mind due to a psychological disorder. (......)

13. A suspect whom arrested by the Police has to be produced before a Magistrate
    (1) before expiration of 12 hours.
    (2) before expiration of 24 hours.
    (3) before expiration of 72 hours.
    (4) immediately after the conclusion of preliminary investigations. (......)

14. A country to which a Sri Lankan can enter without obtaining prior Visa is
    (1) India. (2) Kuwait.
    (3) Saudi Arabia. (4) Singapore. (......)

15. Which of the following resides in the Official Bungalow known by the term 'Residency' in this country?
    (1) Government Agent (2) The Speaker
    (3) Chief Justice (4) Attorney General (......)

16. Who introduce the Principles of Separation of Powers of a State?
    (1) Dicey (2) Justinian
    (3) Aristotle (4) Montesquieu (......)

17. Which of the following for the first time made tools for their use in the human evolution?
    (1) Homo erectus (2) Homo neanderthalensis
    (3) Homo habilis (4) Australopithecus (......)

18. From which of the following the acronym 'AM' used in radio frequencies has originated?
    (1) Angelo Marconi (2) Anno Median
    (3) Amperes (4) Amplitude Modulation (......)

19. A country in which the Roman Dutch Law is in practice other than in Sri Lanka is
    (1) Holland. (2) South Africa.
    (3) Brazil. (4) Indonesia. (......)

20. Which section of the 1947 Constitution is considered to have provided to protect the rights of minorities of this country?
    (1) Section 14 (2) Section 32
    (3) Section 29 (4) Section 43 (......)

21. What is the maximum data recording capacity of a Compact Disk (CD)?
    (1) 200 MB (2) 300 MB (3) 500 MB (4) 700 MB (......)

[See page four

22. An employee whose services are terminated by an employer shall complain to the Labour Tribunal if he wishes to pray for a relief before the expiration of
    (1) 30 days. (2) 06 weeks.
    (3) 03 months. (4) 06 months. (......)

23. Who is considered to be the person that mainly drafted the Kandyan Convention signed in 1815?
    (1) John D'oyly (2) Robert Brownrigg
    (3) Cameron (4) Henry Tailor (......)

24. The Privy Council in Britain seized to function as the final appellate court of this country was in
    (1) 1933. (2) 1948. (3) 1972. (4) 1978. (......)

25. Which of the following is **not** true relating to the tenure of recently demised Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee?
    (1) No conflict of war erupted between India and Pakistan during his tenure.
    (2) He held the position of the Prime Minister of India for three terms.
    (3) He pioneered to launch a rail service between India and Pakistan.
    (4) He provided the leadership to India in the Kargil War against Pakistan. (......)

26. Who are the fierce competitors for Sri Lanka tea in the world market at present?
    (1) Indonesia and Turkey (2) India and Kenya
    (3) India and China (4) China and Kenya (......)

27. Which amendment to the Constitution made Tamil Language an 'Official Language' from its original state of a 'National Language'?
    (1) 6th Amendment to the Constitution (2) 12th Amendment to the Constitution
    (3) 13th Amendment to the Constitution (4) 16th Amendment to the Constitution (......)

28. What is the disease suffered by the germ entered to human body through urine of rats?
    (1) Leptospirosis (2) Meningitis
    (3) Chikungunya (4) Toxoplasmosis (......)

29. According to the Annual Report of Central Bank of Sri Lanka for 2017, what is the ratio of the use of telephones including mobile phones in Sri Lanka in 2017?
    (1) 88 telephones per 100 persons (2) 126 telephones per 100 persons
    (3) 184 telephones per 100 persons (4) 143 telephones per 100 persons (......)

30. Before whom should a confession of an accused person be made for it to be legally accepted?
    (1) A Justice of Peace
    (2) A Magistrate
    (3) An Attorney at Law who is a Commissioner of Oaths
    (4) A Police Officer in the position of an Assistant Superintendent of Police or above (......)

[*See page five*

- For each questions from No. **31** to **50** write the **correct answer, on the dotted line** provided.

31. Who is the President of the Panel of Three Judges of the Special High Court created to investigate the misappropriation of state funds and bribery and corruption and to enforce law?

....

32. What is the name of the disease that the prawns suffered by which Sri Lanka's inland fishery produce has been adversely affected in year 2017?

....

33. What has been established by the Archeological ruins discovered in 'Ibbankatuwa' in Matale District?

....

34. Who introduces the principle related to the "Rule of Law"?

....

35. By which name do the Geologists identify 'The hidden 8th continent in the world'?

....

36. Who signed on behalf of Ceylon the historical Rubber–Rice Agreement between Ceylon and China?

....

37. The unit measurement of 'Decibel' is used to measure which factor?

....

38. What is the Writ that can be pleaded from the Court of Appeal by a person seeking an order of a command to a public authority or a public officer to perform a public duty imposed upon them?

....

39. As reported in the history of Sri Lanka who has been the Sinhalese king that has declared war against the State of Kalinga in India?

....

40. Who is the veteran Sri Lankan Jurist who served as a Justice of the International Court of Justice and held the position of its Vice President?

....

41. What is the statute which has made the Provisions have been made regarding the Jurisdiction of Courts other than the Superior Courts?

....

42. Under recommendations of which Constitutional Reforms that the Executive Committee system was implemented in this country?

....

43. Who is the present President of the 'Monetary Board' of Central Bank of Sri Lanka?

....

[*See page six*

44. What was the document presented in August 2018 to the Parliament by the Government and was defeated by the vote of Government Members of Parliament?

....

45. Prohibition of the importation of which weedicide was waived recently in view of the need for plantations such as Tea and Rubber?

....

46. What was the name of the border between India under British rule and China?

....

47. Who was appointed as the Sri Lanka's High Commissioner for India recently?

....

48. What is the name of the NASA spacecraft launched on August 2018 to probe the corona of the sun?

....

49. Who presently holds the position of the 'Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration' provided by the present Constitution?

....

50. On which day the World Environment Day is observed each year?

....

* * *

